

## Chapter 9

### The genitive case (= of)

Now you must learn the genitive case, e.g.

**puell-ae mater** the mother of the girl or the girl's mother

**puer-ī pater** the father of the boy or the boy's father.

The endings of the genitive case for the three declensions are:

	1st declension	2nd declension
<i>singular</i>	<b>puell-ae</b> of the girl, the girl's	<b>colōn-ī</b> of the farmer, the farmer's
<i>plural</i>	<b>puell-ārum</b> of the girls, the girls'	<b>colōn-ōrum</b> of the farmers, the farmers'
	3rd declension consonant stems	i- stems
<i>singular</i>	<b>rēg-is</b> of the king, the king's	<b>nāv-is</b> of the ship, the ship's
<i>plural</i>	<b>rēg-um</b> of the kings, the kings'	<b>nāv-ium</b> of the ships, the ships'

Note that i- stems keep the **i** in the genitive plural.

**MEMENTO:** Useful tip: if you remove the genitive ending from 3rd declension nouns you are left with the stem, e.g. **rēg-is**, stem **rēg-**; **comit-is**, stem **comit-**.

The noun in the genitive usually depends on another noun, the genitive + noun forming one phrase; as in English, it may come before or after the noun it belongs to, e.g. **colōnī ager** = **ager colōnī** (the farmer's field = the field of the farmer).

### The possessive genitive

The commonest use of the genitive case is to express possession, e.g. **patris ager** father's field = the field belonging to father.

*Translate the following phrases*

Horātiaē māter, Quīntī pater, Graecōrum prīncipēs, portae urbis, nāvēs rēgum,  
prōrae (*the prows*) nāvium, multī Trōiānōrum, paucae fēminārum.

(The last two phrases illustrate a different use of the genitive, called the *partitive genitive*; this also will be translated 'of'.)

### Exercise 9.1

*Put the words in parentheses into the genitive case and translate*

- 1 puella fābulam (māter) laeta audit.
- 2 magister tabulās (puerī) spectat.

- 3 Quīntus ad (pater) agrum celeriter currit.
- 4 colōnus clāmōrēs (fēminae) audire nōn potest.
- 5 multī (prīncipēs) in urbem fugere cupiunt.
- 6 paucī (Trōiānī) fortiter pugnant.
- 7 Hector ter fugit circum mūrōs (urbs).
- 8 omnēs Trōiānī (Hector) mortem lūgent (*mourn*).

## Adverbs

Adverbs are usually attached to verbs and tell you how the action of the verb is performed, e.g.

We are walking slowly **lentē ambulāmus**.

Adverbs never change their form.

Many adverbs are formed from adjectives; from **bonus** type adjectives, they are formed by changing **-us** to **-ē**, e.g.

**lent-us** slow    **lent-ē** slowly  
**mal-us** bad    **mal-e** badly  
 (NB **bon-us** good but **ben-e** well).

3rd declension adjectives usually form adverbs by adding **-ter** to the stem:

**fortis** brave    **fortiter** bravely  
**celer** quick    **celeriter** quickly.

There are many adverbs which are not formed from adjectives, such as:

<b>diū</b> for a long time	<b>numquam</b> never	<b>semper</b> always
<b>mox</b> soon	<b>subitō</b> suddenly	<b>hūc</b> hither, (to) here
<b>vix</b> scarcely	<b>iam</b> now, already	<b>cūr?</b> why?
<b>umquam</b> ever	<b>tandem</b> at last	<b>quandō?</b> when?

## Exercise 9.2

In the following sentences fill in the blank with an appropriate adverb from the list below and translate

- 1 – pugnāte, amīcī, urbemque capite.
- 2 venī – , Quīnte; pater tē – exspectat.
- 3 labōrāte – , puerī; magister nōs spectat.
- 4 Decimus litterās – scrībit; asinus est.
- 5 cūr – ambulās, Quīnte? – nōn festinās?

lentē, male, hūc, dīlīgenter, cūr? diū, fortiter

## Exercise 9.3

Translate the following verb forms

- |           |          |            |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1 capere  | 6 abīte  | 11 vincite |
| 2 capimus | 7 abeunt | 12 vincō   |
| 3 cape    | 8 abīre  | 13 vincere |
| 4 capis   | 9 abītis | 14 vincis  |
| 5 capiō   | 10 abī   | 15 vincunt |